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PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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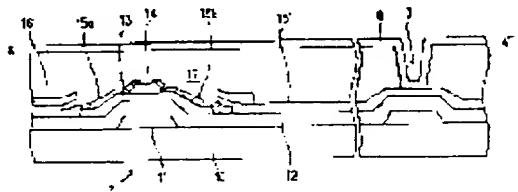
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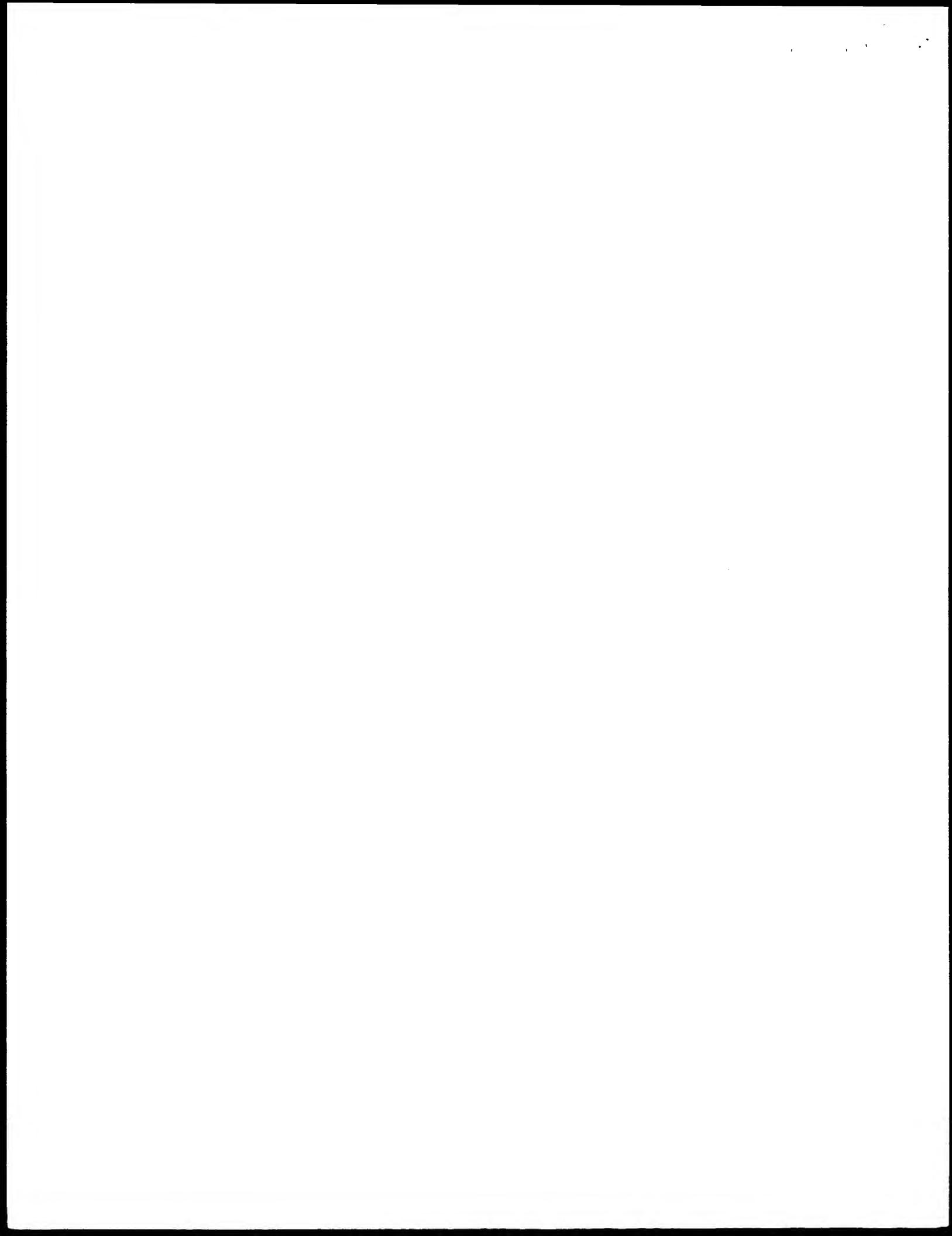
(54) ACTIVE MATRIX SUBSTRATE AND DISPLAY DEVICE HAVING THE SAME

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To make it possible to lessen the change in characteristics according to the lapse of the energize time of TFTs and to provide a longer life.

SOLUTION: Plural gate wirings and plural source wirings are intersected with each other and are formed on a substrate 10. Pixel electrodes 6 formed in a matrix form are controlled by the TFTs 2 disposed near the intersected parts. Interlayer insulating films 17 are formed on a substrate 10 so as to cover the TFTs 2, the gate wirings and the source wirings and the pixel electrodes 6 are formed on these interlayer insulating films 27 and are connected to drain electrodes 15b of the TFTs 2 via contact holes penetrating the interlayer insulating films 17. In addition, the pixel electrodes 6 partly cover the surfaces of the channel regions in the semiconductor layers 13 of the TFTs 2.





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(A) Relevance to claim

The following is inventors' comments and a translation of selected passages of the prior art document generally related to the present invention.

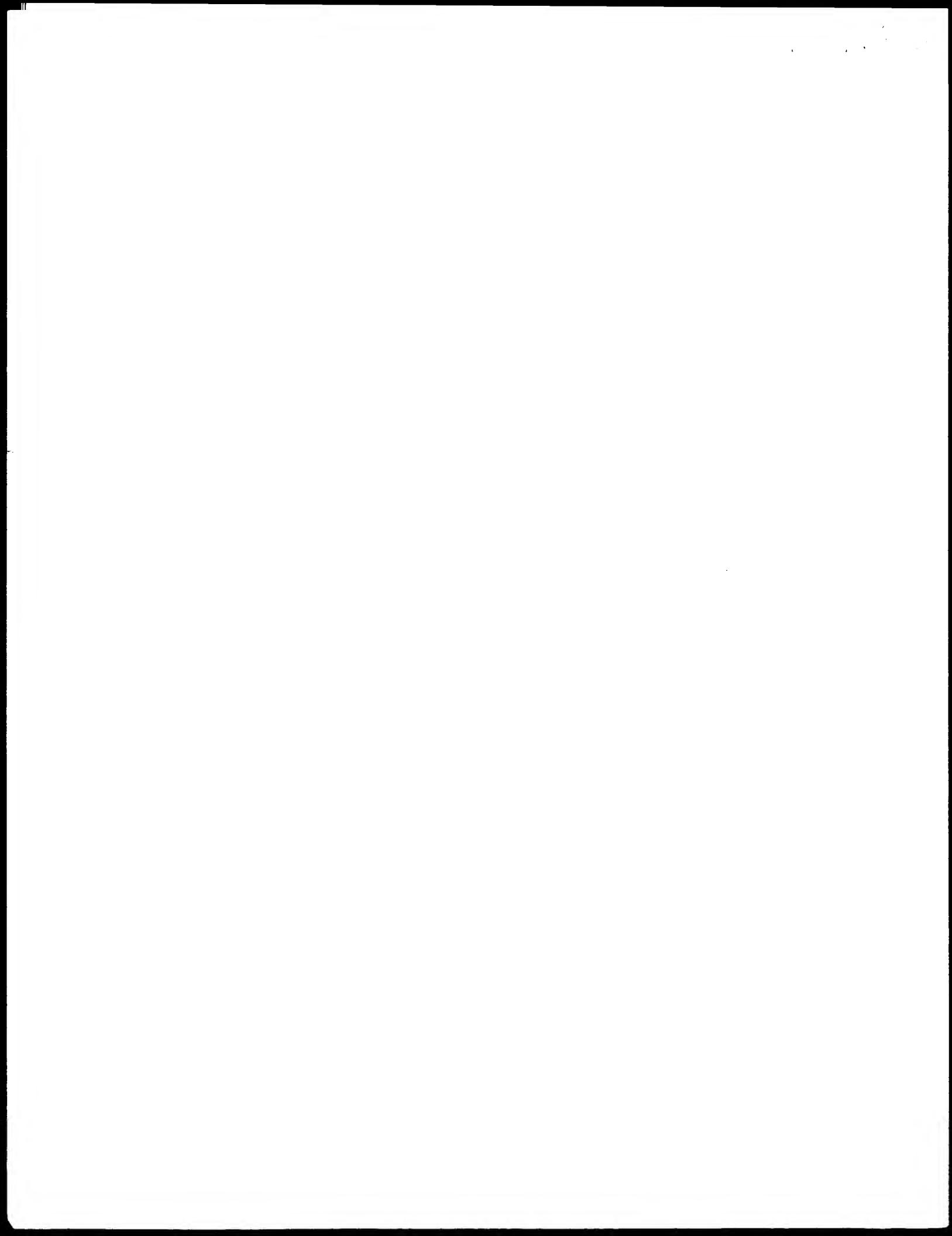
(B) The inventors' comments and the translation of the relevant passage.

[Inventors' Comments]

The prior art discloses an overall film structure and a manufacturing method which are used in the present invention: for example, a pixel electrode is disposed further up in layers by interposing an interlayer insulating film. However, as to the capacitance of a signal line, its disclosures does not go further than the capacitances of a signal line and between pixels are reduced in view of the thickness and dielectric constant of an interlayer insulating film.

The present invention has its feature in the reduction of the electrostatic capacitance of a signal

supplementary capacitor wire. In an embodiment, based on



a combination of this structure and a prior art, a method of forming a new layer structure for a supplementary capacitor without additional steps is disclosed.

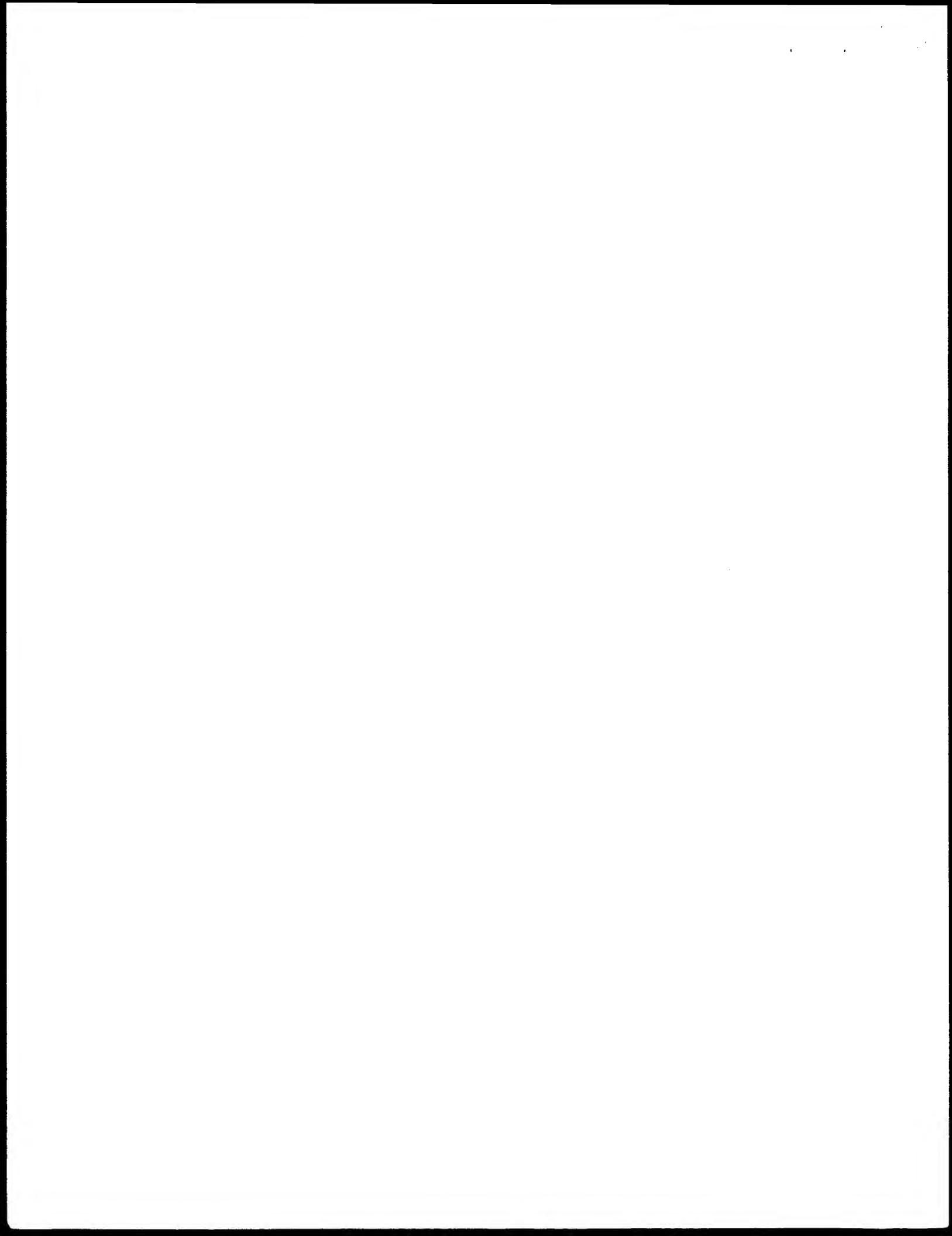
[Relevant Passages Selected from the Prior Art Document]

[0005] The electrode 6 is connected to a drain electrode 15b of a TFT 2 through a contact hole 7 formed through an interlayer insulating film 17.

[0006] In the active matrix substrate arranged in this manner, the interlayer insulating film 17 is interposed between the gate wire and source wire and the pixel electrode 6. The structure renders it possible to dispose the pixel electrode so as to overlap both the gate wire and the source wire. This enables improvements on the aperture ratio and shielding of an electric field caused by the aforementioned wires.

[0026] ... Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view along line A-A' of Figure 1.

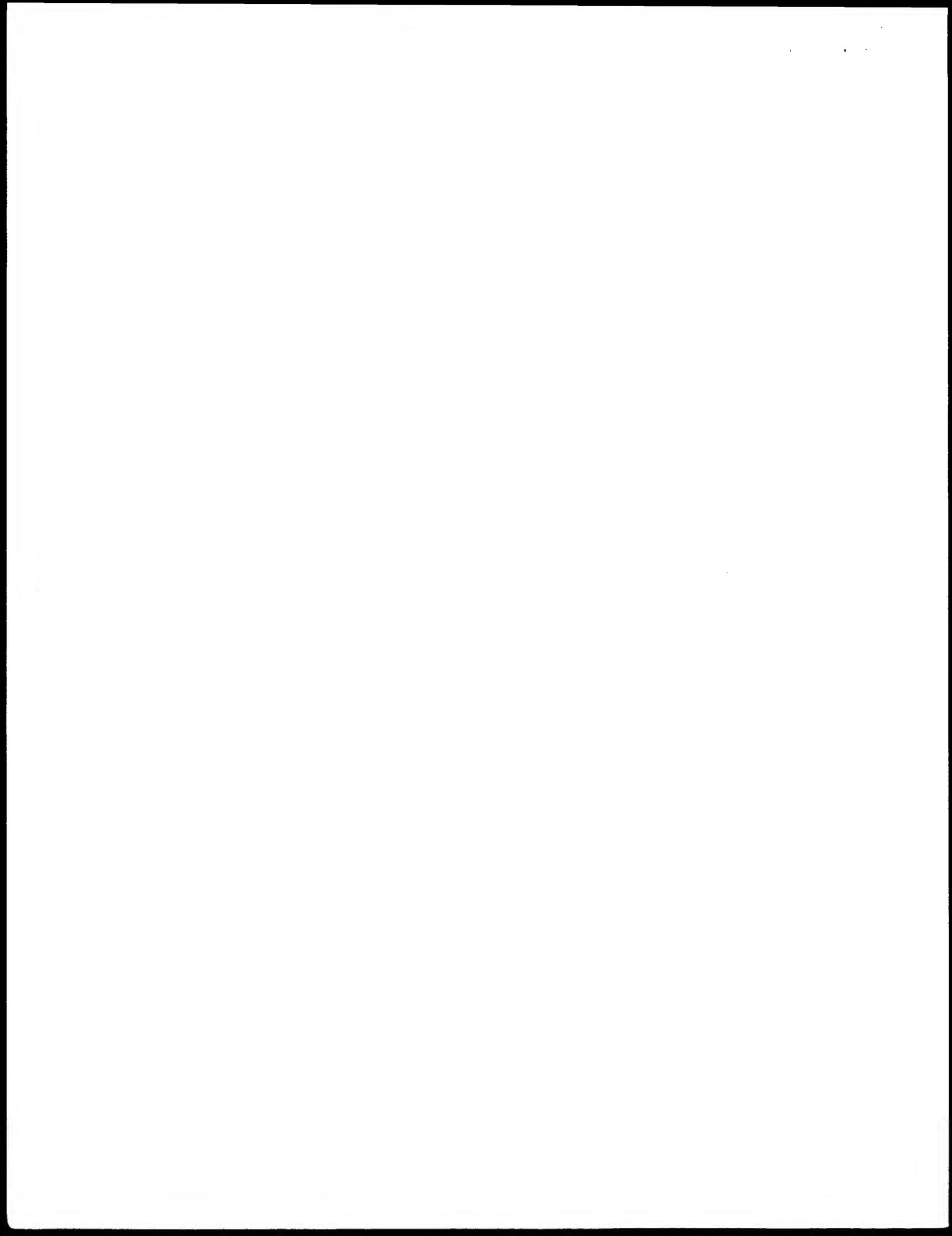
[0030] The interlayer insulating film 17 and the pixel electrode 6 are formed in this order on the substrate arranged in this manner. The interlayer insulating film



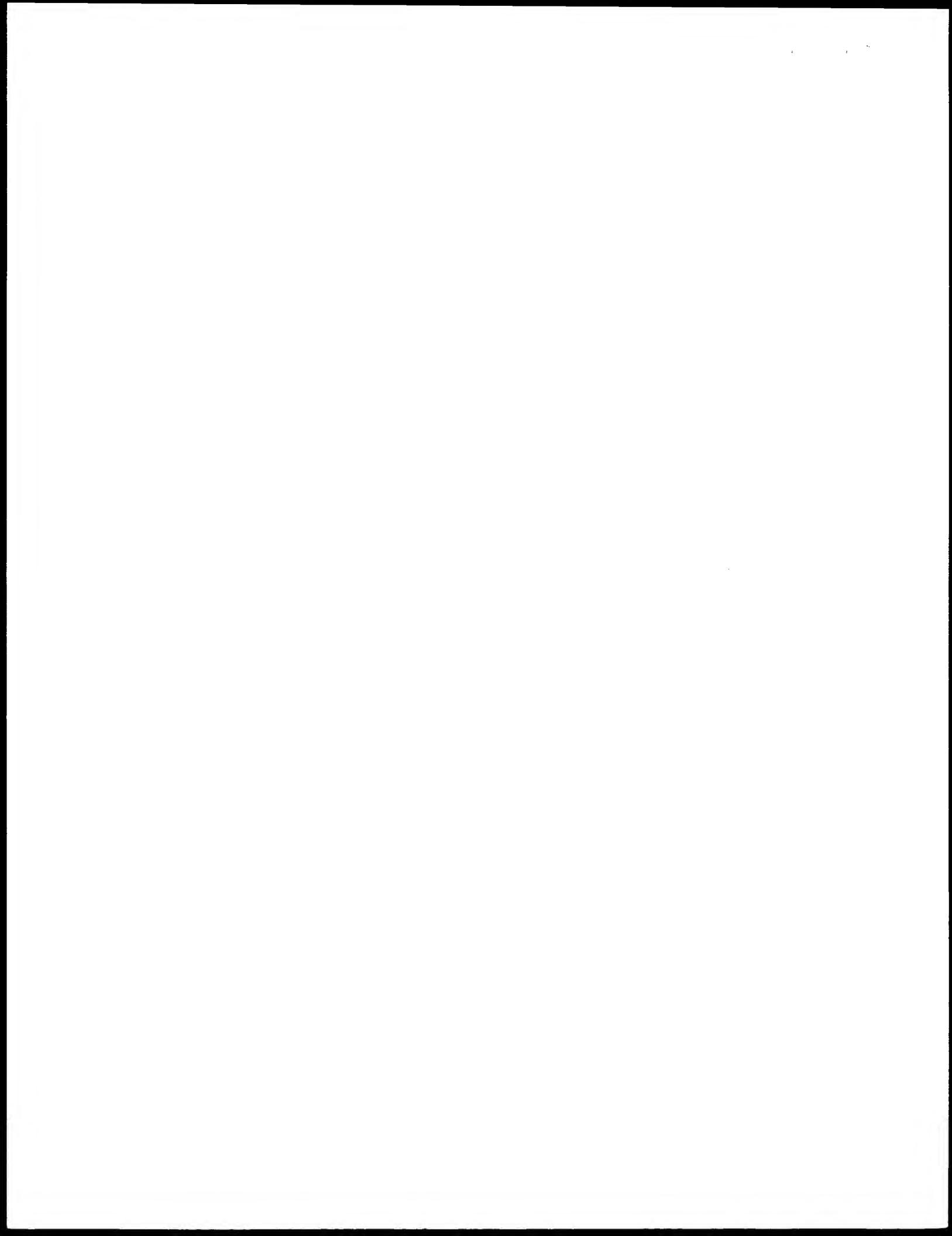
polyimide for example. The pixel electrode 6 is made from a transparent semiconductor layer. The pixel electrode 6 is connected to the drain electrode 15b of the TFT 2 through the contact hole 7 that is formed through the interlayer insulating film 17, and formed so as to cover the TFT 2 and to at least partially overlap both the source wire 5 and the gate wire 3 along the edge of the pixel electrode.

[0031] For these reasons, in this active matrix substrate, an pixel electrode 6 constituted by a transparent conducting layer is electrically connected via a contact hole 7 provided through an interlayer insulating film 17 to a transparent conducting film 16' electrically connected to the drain electrode 15b of a TFT 2, and also serves to cover the channel area of the TFT 2. In this structure, all liquid crystal molecules can be aligned at the top of and around the TFT 2, successfully improving on the aperture ratio.

[0049] An organic material has a low dielectric constant than an inorganic material, and therefore is capable of reducing the capacitance that develops between opposing conducting layers such as electrodes and wires, thereby



is readily fabricated into a thick film by spin coating or other similar coating techniques. So as to sufficiently reduce the foregoing capacitance, the organic film is about 1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  thick or even thicker.

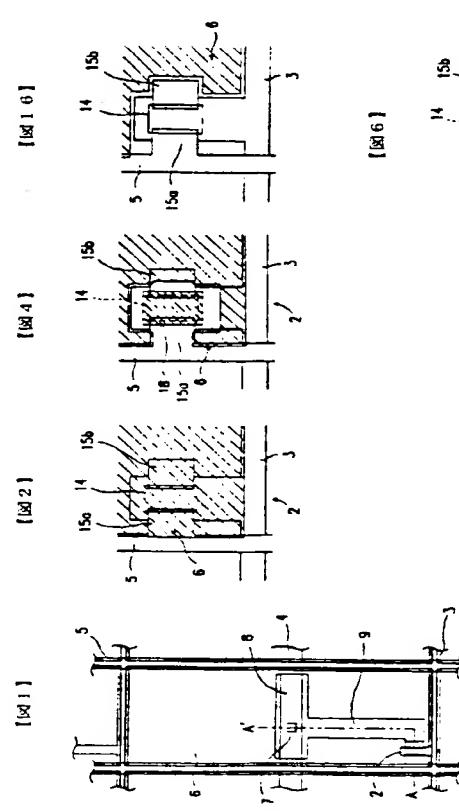




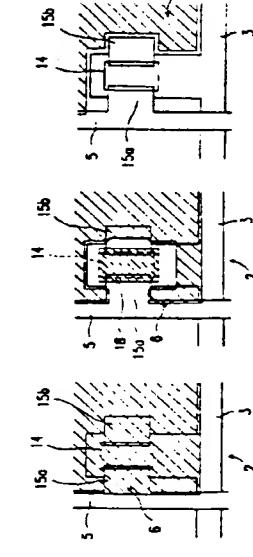




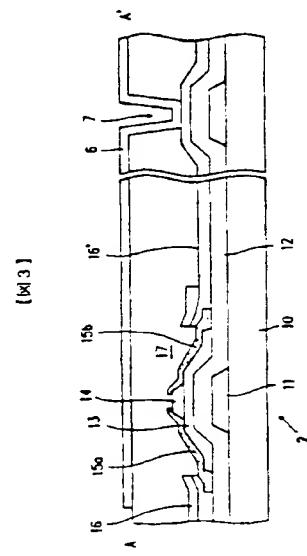
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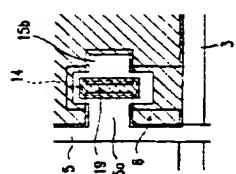
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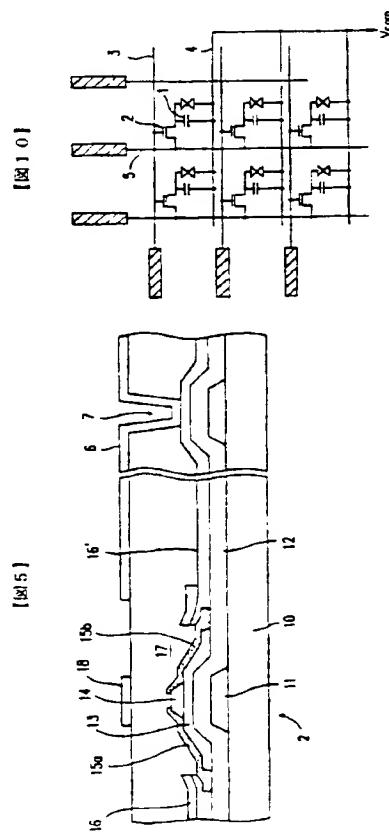
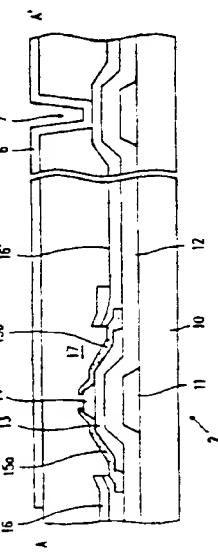
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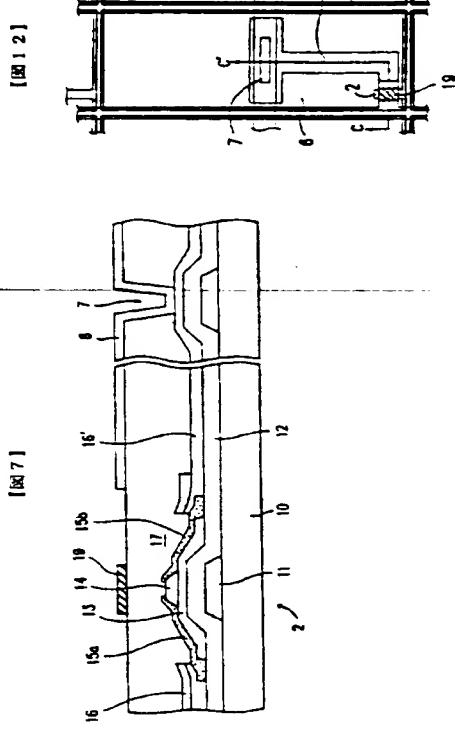
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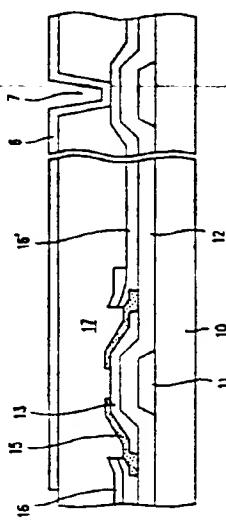
[図5]



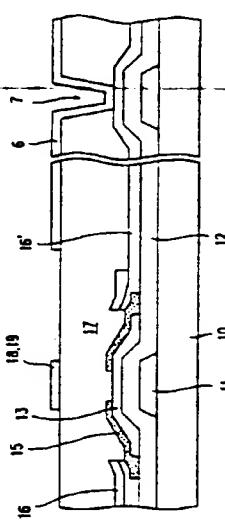
[図7]



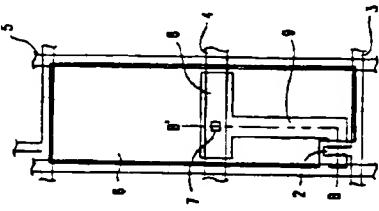
[図8]



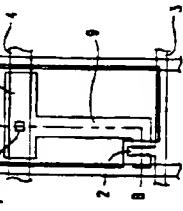
[図9]



[図10]



[図11]



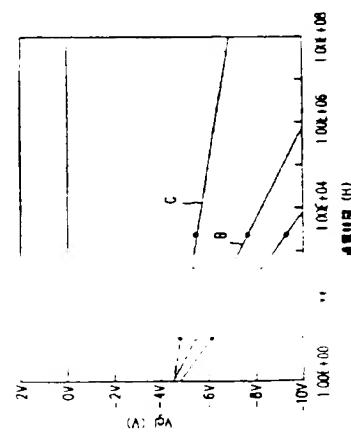
[図12]

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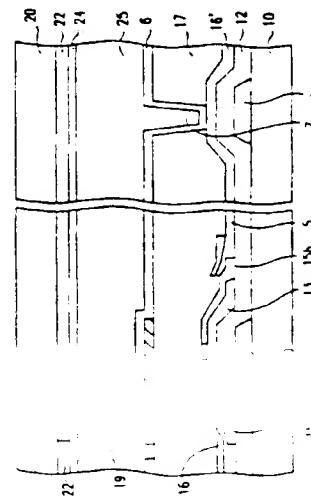
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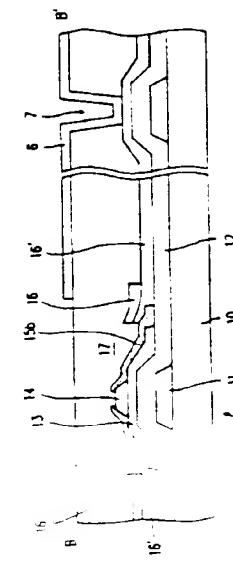
[図11]



[図13]



[図15]



フロントページの號

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